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Arrivals for the week ending October 7th, 1865:

J. Tanner, Greensburg, Greenup county, Ky.
J. V. McCullough, Canonsburg, Washington county.
D. Loyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. F. Bell, Morristown, Belmont county, O.
V. Rogers, East Palestine, Columbiana county, O.
W. M. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. Nish, Buchanan, Allegheny county, Pa.
S. E. Granger, Greenville, Mercer county, Pa.
L. Schmidt, Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa.
T. Morgan, W. Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa.
G. E. Armor, Laughlinstown Westmoreland Co., Pa.
S. Orm, Coshocton, Coshocton county, O.
F. M. Shannon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. F. Persize, Jr., Salem, Washington county, Ind.
M. B. Foster, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.
J. A. Wingert, Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa.
C. E. Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. C. Zimerman, Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.
J. M. Eobbs, McCulmochs Mills, Juniata co., Pa.
J. S. McCoy, Greensboro, Greene Co., Pa.
W. W. Hensly, Pulaski, Lawrence Co., Pa.
J. G. Loyd, New Bedford, Lawrence Co., Pa.
J. Weisenberger Arsenal, Allegheny, Co., Pa.
J. McCracken, Fairfield, Jefferson, Co., Iowa.
G. H. Speer, Greenville, Clarion Co., Pa.

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To Miss Mollie Williams.

From the Chicago Times.

WRITTEN BY AN ADMIRER IN EVANSVILLE, ON JUDY O'ROT.

Oh, Mollie, darlin', 'tis sure you are breakin'
The heart in me body wid your elegant grace;
What, wid singin' and dancin, ye've charmed me completely,
And murthered me dead wid your beautiful face.

Oh! Mollie, I sit in a daze when I hear ye,
And back to ould Ireland me heart flits away,
And think of the dear ones, the thatch-covered cottage,
The vale where me eyes saw the first peep o' day.

I think of the dear little cot I was born in,
When I hear from your swate lips the brogue that's so dear,
And I feel, while I listen and look at ye smilin',
The spirit of loved ones are hoverin' near.

Last night when ould Dan was in trouble and trial,
And ye stood up so bravely and cheered his ould heart,
Shure I thought in me sowl that ould Erin must claim ye
As her daughter, no matter whose'er ye art.

And thin whin ye play as the fine folk, oh! murther!
The tears ye are startlin' from every eye,
Or, bedad, they are laughin' to bust at your jokin',
And their shout of delight goes up to the sky.

So, bless your sweet face, Mollie darlin', acushla,
St. Patrick watch over and guard you always,
For the meetin' and greetin' and pleasure you've gave me,
I sing
Don't doubt but we'll think of you many a day.

Wonderful Change.

As we were passing along corner Penn and Wayne streets to-day, we happened to call in and see our friends Messrs. Lazarus & Co., successors to C. & H. Klopfer; it is astonishing. We advise our friends, those who are in want of beautiful parlor and other furniture, to give them a call. The beauty of the thing is they sell ten per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

Auction Sale of Building Lots.

The free excursion train for the fifth great sale of those beautiful building and garden lots, at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, will leave the Pennsylvania depot this afternoon at 2 o'clock; precisely. Free for all both ways.

Embroidering Machines.

Grover & Baker embroidering machines, 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Sale,

A splendid pair of bay horses; must be sold at once, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at Jackson's stables, Fourth street.

The Steinway Piano.

Says an Eastern exchange: The sweet and powerful tone, combined with the most perfect action and beautiful finish of the Steinway Pianos recommend them over all others. Each of these instruments placed before the public that they have succeeded in getting men from steinway's employ, and consequently can furnish Pianos of the same celebrity, or just as good, is a great error. They have been trying to imitate them for a long time, but at the best they are only imitations—therefore don't be humbugged any by them. There are many persons who have been misled by unprincipled dealers, who would gladly take one-half the cost, if they had the means to pay the balance, to get a Steinway which is sure to last.

We boast in this city of a wholesale and retail agency for these fine Pianos, at No. 122 Wood street, where a choice variety of them has just been received by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

The pure article of this unrivalled blood purifier can be had from the manufacturer, R. M. Pitcairn, No. 84 and 86 Fifth street. Country merchants should note this fact.

The Daily Commercial

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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THE REVEREND WILMERS.—Rev. J. P. B. WILMER, D. D., formerly of Philadelphia, who went South during the rebellion, and accepted the Rectorship of a church in Virginia, was the clergyman whose return to Philadelphia on a visit was recently noticed by the press. We notice several erroneous statements going the rounds of the press, which confound the name of this Dr. WILMER with that of the Rt. Rev. RICHARD H. WILMER, D. D., Bishop of Alabama. These misstatements have been so numerous and glaring that one might suppose that they would correct themselves, but the election of R. H. WILMER to the Episcopate of Alabama having occurred about the same time that Dr. J. P. B. WILMER left Philadelphia, it was natural that some confusion should occur.

EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—A comprehensive scheme for benefitting the South by supplying it with labor has been devised in the East, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, being at the head of it. The project contemplates the establishment of a central office in New York, where the owners of land in the slave States can become acquainted with Northern purchasers, and thus a stream of emigration be organized which will fill certain sections of the South with a population having Northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will be instituted in all the former slave States. In this way it is hoped to "reconstruct" the Southern States socially as well as politically. The Southern States themselves are doing something of the same kind, and to the same end. It is proposed in several of them to appoint a State Commissioner, with power to ascertain and advertise all lands for sale, to open information offices, to distribute descriptive pamphlets, and to station emigration agents in the chief ports of Europe.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SUFFRAGE.—In his speech at Milwaukee the other day, Senator Doolittle said that in a recent conversation with President Johnson, the latter declared to him his wish that the right of suffrage might be extended to such colored citizens of the South as have performed military service, and to such as have for a long time been heads of families and supported them by their own industry, and who have demonstrated clearly their intellectual fitness to exercise this right.

General Howard entertained an audience of four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen with a miscellaneous address at the Union League House in Washington on Friday evening. A statement was received by proxy from General Butler, who expected to be present, giving a few peculiar views upon reconstruction. He favored the confiscation of all Southern lands travelled over by our armies, and colonizing them with discharged soldiers. He anticipated that the first call for help from the South would be *from former* slaveholders rather than freedmen, and intimated that in such case Massachusetts will not be among the most active States in furnishing assistance.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1865. NO. 25.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Senor Romero and Gen. Grant,

President Not Going South.

GENERAL GRANT TO RESIDE IN WASHINGTON.

Sales of Government Vessels.

National Currency Issued

PRESIDENT JUAREZ STILL AT HIS CAPITAL.

Death of Brigadier General Saunders.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

Senor Romero.

The Mexican minister, had a long interview to-day with General Grant. The Senor called to communicate to the General some official intelligence he had just received from Mexico, confirmatory of the recently reported successes of the Liberals in the State of Chihuahua and other sections. The interview was very pleasant and cordial on both sides.

The President not Going South.

The statement that the President intends visiting the South previous to the meeting of Congress is untrue. He denied the report very emphatically to-day while in coversation with a friend.

After Monday General Grant will make Washington his permanent residence. He left here this evening to bring on his family from Philadelphia.

Sales of Government Vessels.

The Navy Department has determined hereafter to dispose of vessels yet remaining unsold to the highest bidder. Heretofore vessels put on sale were withdrawn unless they brought a price established by the department.

Colorado Senatorship.

Private letters from Colorado say that General Slough will probably be elected one of the Senators from that State.

Certificates Redeemed.

Upwards of four millions and a quarter of dollars in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury during the week ending to-day. In the same period nearly one and a half millions in mutilated fractional currency were destroyed.

At the recent World's Exhibition of Entomologists, at Paris, the Emperor's grand medal of honor was awarded to Townsend Glover, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, for his unpublished work upon the insects of North America.

National Currency Issued.

During the week ending to-day, the amount of currency issued to banks was $2,771,150, making the total amount now in circulation $194,182,630.

The Kentucky Delegation

Had an interview with the President to-day, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to secure Gen. Palmer's removal. The President told them that he wouldn't interfere until he had received Gen. Thomas's report.

Took the Oath.

Mrs. Ingraham, a sister of the ex-rebel Gen. Robert E. Lee, made her appearance at the Provost Marshal's office to-day, and asked permission to take the oath of allegiance, which was administered by Capt. Russel, Provost Marshal. Her object in taking the oath, it is understood, was for the purpose of obtaining pardon, thereby securing certain property in Virginia libelled for confiscation.

The Colored People

Of this district have raised one thousand dollars among themselves to defray the expenses of a collation to the First District colored regiment, which is expected to arrive here on Monday.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,258,720.

National Banks Established.

Eleven national banks were established last week, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000. The total number of these institutions now in existence is 1,634, with a total capital of $369,354,213. Among the banks established are the following: First Bank of Hannibal, Missouri, capital, $1,500,000; Commercial Bank of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, $100,000; First Bank of Harrisonburg, West Virginia, $150,000; First Bank of Owasco, Michigan, $200,000; Second Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, $100,000; Merchants' Exchange Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, $500,000 Farmhill Bank of Warren, Ohio, $150,000. The above banks were organized upon applications filed and appraised as far back, some of them, as last February; all of them prior to July 1st, the issue of certificates of authority having been delayed through various causes until the present time.

President Juarez.

The Mexican minister denies the report that President Juarez has been driven from his capital at Chihuhua. The last reliable intelligence from Mexico is in his possession, and at the date at which the reported hegira took place, Juarez was not only safe in his position at the latter point, but his armies were driving the Imperial forces out of the State.

Death of Gen. Saunders.

Brevet Brigadier General Saunders, late Colonel of the 19th Wisconsin, died in this city to-day, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been in failing health for more than a year past.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A Virginia City letter states that Colonel McLean, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, has been elected by 1,000 majority. All the Democratic ticket was carried by a small majority.

The number of rations issued by the Government to dependent freedmen during the month of September was less than at any preceding time since the war.

The President has recognized as Consuls for Hayti, F. Usher at New York, B. C. Clark at Boston, and A. Dudley Mann at Bangor, Maine.

Secretary Harlan has returned to Washington from Iowa.

The shipments of specie to Europe from New York on Saturday, amounted to $100,000.

Secretary McCulloch will urge upon Congress the centralization of the currency. The President is understood to favor this policy.

Secretary Seward is in New York city.

The Government has passed to the credit of bad debts $170,917 67, due from Isaac O. Fowler, late Postmaster in New York.

The total receipts of internal revenue since the 1st of July foot up the handsome sum of $100,526,238 11.

Hospitals for freedmen are to be established at various points in Georgia, under direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Superior Court of Oregon has sustained the Sunday law, and decided that all State taxes must be paid in gold.

The President of the North Carolina Convention has appointed a committe on the abolition of slavery, with Mr. Little, a strong Union man, as chairman, and a committee on procuring general amnesty, with Judge Gillam as chairman. An important ordinance was introduced providing for the election of members of the State Legislature, to convene on the third Monday of November, and for members of Congress. The election is to be held on the first Thursday of November. Under the provisions of this ordinance, no one is eligible to a seat or capable of voting, who, being free in all other respects, shall not, before the 27th of May, 1865, have voluntarily taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of President Lincoln, and thenceforward shall have observed the same, or who shall not have taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of President Johnson, of May 29th, 1865, or who shall have been excepted from amnesty. Mr. Little will report the following ordinance: "Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained, that slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter forever be forever prohibited within the State."

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—A fire, this afternoon, destroyed the United States bonded warehouse on Dickenson street wharf, containing 1,000 barrels coal oil, belonging to various parties. Loss $56,000. Insurance about $30,000, mostly in New York and New England companies.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church IN THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

The Convention to-day reached a new and important phase in Church reconstruction, and it is passed, as far as the House of Bishops is concerned.

The delegate Southern Bishops, who took their seats yesterday, brought with them as terms the Southern Church would insist upon, the adoption of the acts of that body during its separation. Among these is the consecration of Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, whose foolish and wicked pastoral letter of a few weeks since was blowing the coal of rebellion, after the war was over. His case was brought up in the House of Bishops this morning, and his letter made the subject of expressed regret in the same resolution which admitted him to the House of Bishops. It was sent to the House of Deputies for approval. It will elicit some very sharp debate in the lower House, which only stands deferred, owing to the pressure of other business. The Bishops declare expressly in their resolution that it must not be accepted as a precedent, and as settling other causes.

From present appearances, there will be no Confederate Council to meet in the South in November, for it will probably have merged its expense into a restored union with this Convention. The mild censure of the House of Bishops on his pastoral letter has already been sent to Bishop Wilmer, and its manner of reception will be an excellent test of the temper of the returning South.

The city is full of preparation for the State election on Tuesday next.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

The testimonials from the diocese of Tennessee, relative to the election of a Bishop, were referred to the Committee on Consecration of Bishops.

The Committee on Expense reported having examined the treasurer's report, and found it correct. Herman Cope, of Philadelphia, was re-elected treasurer, by a unanimous vote. The election of the Rev. Jas. C. Hare, D. D., as Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on Consecration of Bishops.

Rev. J. H. Hickstein, of Willimantic, Connecticut, presented a memorial asking the admission of the Convention to omit from the Nicene Creed certain words which have been interpolated in said creed, before holding the first Nicene Council. Referred to the Committee on Prayer Books.

The Rev. Mr. Hare of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the canons relating to admission to the ministry, with a view to render their meaning more obvious, and to render entrance to the ministry more difficult.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, relating to the condition of Archbishop Grey, of Capetown, in South Africa, and the defection and so-called heresy of Bishop Colenso, and congratulating Archbishop Grey at his action in said affair.

A communication was received from the House of Bishops informing the Convention that the House of Bishops is satisfied that Rev. Richard Hooker Wilmer has been validly consecrated to the office of Bishop, having been elected to the office in the vacant diocese of Alabama, and that the House has examined into the circumstances occasioning certain canonical irregularities in the election and consecration, and expressed the judgment that its present action shall never be construed or accepted as a precedent, this House hereby accepts the Right Rev. Wilmer as Bishop of Alabama, and consents to his Episcopate as such, provided that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is willing to signify its concurrence in such acceptance and consent, and that the Standing Committees of the several dioceses shall have passed a satisfactory examination. The selection of master-workmen will hereafter be made by the Commissioner, on no district or State being entitled to preference for those positions.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Campbell Hospital, in this city, was recently been turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau, by which it will be used for the occupancy of such of the buildings as may be required, upwards of 200 tenants, and will be let to each family at the moderate rental of three dollars per month. Buildings are also to be erected for such ads as these to force down the exorbitant prices demanded for the miserable hovels in which the negroes are at present forced to live, at a rental of from $8 to $10 per month.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister; Senor Romero, Mexican Minister; Gen. Howard, General Frank B. Hunt, Adj. Gen. of Maine, and many others are awaiting a Presidential interview at one time this forenoon.

Major Generals G. F. Shipley, L. C. Rousseau and O. Wanglain are at Willard's.

Reports are in circulation here to the effect that the cabinet has determined, after full consultation, to retain the present force now having a fleet and some troops to San Domingo to put a stop to the cruel war now raging between the negroes in that beautiful island. Such reports, it is said, have no foundation here, and more recently a representative from the insurgent ehief has also made his appearance. From all we can learn, however, the President Johnson is satisfied that something ought to be done to check the flow of blood uselessly shed. The expedition will consist of four war steamers, and a number of transports, with several troops. Geffiard is said to be willing to accept the American protectorate.

Mrs. Ingraham, a sister of the ex-rebel General Robert E. Lee, made her appearance at the Provost Marshal's office to-day, and asked permission to take the oath of allegiance, which was administered by the Provost Marshal. The rebel General Peck was also seeking pardon to-day.

With the exception of Col. Fisher, chief signal officer, and signal aid, all the officers of the signal corps of the army who have been on duty since the establishment of the signal bureau, will be discharged from service. There are twenty-five officers on duty with Pope and Halleck, west of the Mississippi river. These are all that remain of a corps of officers selected during the late war for their bravery and mental attainments, for the performance of a most difficult and dangerous kind of service, in time of battle. The corps goes out of service bearing a good record in the army.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day amounted to $1,258,720.

Dr. John McCook has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

General Grant left for Philadelphia this evening, and will return with his family on Wednesday.

Col. S. P Heintzelman, formely Major General, is ordered to join his regiment at Hart's Island, and ordered to report to Gen. Wessel, a former captain in his regiment in Mexico.

Captain Pittet, formerly of the 12th Veteran Reserves Corps, is under arrest here charged, during the week, on charges of frauds, at each of have been perpetrated by him during his long command of the jail at Alexandria. A court martial is now being formed for their trial, and Col. John Mansfield is named as the President.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

More Arrests Made—An Irish American Arrested Potency of Mr. Seward's Name—Panic at York—Steamers and Passengers Searched—Chief Informer Against the Order a Colonel.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The *Times'* London letter of September 27th, has the following relative to the Fenian movement: Numerous arrests have been made in Dublin, nearly as many in Cork, and a few in Liverpool and some of the Lancashire towns. Among the rest, a few Irish Americans, for otherwise rewards of two hundred and one hundred pounds are offered. One Murphy, from Boston, in the Irish Parliament House, has escaped his case to Mr. Seward. On the mere mention of that name, he was set free by the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The panic at Cork and other towns in the Southwest has not diminished. There have been runs upon the bank banks. Steamers and passengers' baggage have been searched for lurking ments and revolvers. A gunboat is cruising off Cork harbor to intercept a Yankee ship said to be on the way to Ireland with arms for the Fenians.

Two officers of the Cork garrison have been arrested, and there are rumors that a considerable portion of the garrison are worth of those who have been arrested. They are soldiers, tradesmen, clerks, artizans, &c. The most considerable prisoner in Dublin, is a tailor.

The charge against the Fenians appears to have been one who had been advanced to the grade of Colonel in the great Fenian army, but who, having no pay, rations or forage suitable to his rank, had been suffered to go to the work house. This unfortunate dignitary, brooding over his wrongs, concluded that low treason to his associates would be more profitable than high treason against our sovereign lady Queen, and sold them to sir Robert at the castle. This informer, who has thus become the first to sell the Fenians, is said to have been a violent Orangeman, who went to Cork and pretended to become a Catholic and a patriot.

Unless the ships loaded with American Fenians, arms and supplies are well on their way, and succeeded in making a landing in spite of the Iron clads and gunboats on the Irish coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two of the three hundred will be arrested. Of these a dozen or score will be tried for treason and sentenced to penal servitude, as a mild example. Even these will be soon pardoned.

Among the prominent pardon-seekers now in Washington is Mr. Prescott, Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan's administration.

THE KENTUCKY IMBROGLIO.

Correspondence to be Published.

GREEN CLAY SMITH TO STUMP NEW JERSEY.

President Lincoln's Carriage to be Sold.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

The Kentucky Imbroglio

Has two sides. Garrett Davis and his party, which consists of George W. Dunlap, M. C., Phillips Swigert, member elect to Kentucky Senate, James Dawson, State Register, and M. C. Johnson, ask the removal of General Palmer, the suppression of the pass system and in fact the recognition of Kentucky as a slave State. Green Clay Smith wants Palmer removed, and a general whom he names to be placed in command there who will put any judge in jail who entertains such cases brought under the State laws for the protection of slavery, and complains that the magistrates who appoint known rebels on grand jury commissions, are permitted to do as they please, to the great damage of Union men, while General Palmer refuses to exercise his power to restrain them. General Rousseau, on the other hand, wants Palmer to remain and do as he has done. The whole correspondence on the subject will be published in a few days.

L. Pope Walker,

the first Rebel Secretary of War, who was pardoned about a week ago, is again in the city, probably to apply for a fat office in one of the Southern States.

On the Stump.

Hon. Green Clay Smith is going to stump New Jersey in favor of the Constitutional amendment.

Affairs in the South.

A gentleman connected with the State government of Ohio, who has just returned from a four through North and South Carolina and Georgia, states that a large number of planters in those States express their determination to entirely dispense with the services of their late slaves on the first of January, as after that time they assert that they will scarcely have enough to support themselves, let alone feeding and caring for these laborers until the next crop is gathered. Speaking from personal observation, he says the face is that several that more than one-third of the able bodied corps of population in the States above mentioned, are steadily at work, the rest laying idle or traveling from place to place, seeking to better their condition.

President Lincoln's Carriage.

The carriage in which President Lincoln rode to Ford's theatre on the night of his assassination, will be sent to New York for sale. The carriage was presented to the President in 1863, by an association of New York gentlemen.

New Paper in Raleigh—Houses for Freedmen—Fleet to be Sent to San Domingo—Mrs. Ingraham Pardoned—&c., &c.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—A universal suffrage paper, called "*The Journal of Freedom*," has been started at Raleigh, N. C., by two gentlemen, late Federal officers.

The following circular has been issued from the Navy Department, relative to applications to fill positions in that service:

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Application to fill positions of master-workmen in any of the navy yards will hereafter be addressed to the Chief of Bureau of the yards and docks, stating whether the applicant is a civilian or soldier, with testimonials as to his character, habits, professional skill and competency, and physical ability. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of master, a board will meet at the navy yard where such vacancy exists, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and a selection from the candidates then examined shall transmit in writing to the presiding bishop, to be by him committed to the custody of the ordinary, for the consecration of Bishops in the ordinal." After a long discussion on the proposed new canon relative to clergymen entering the military or naval service, the Convention adjourned.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Vaccination of Prisoners.

Commission Adjourned till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The Wirz Military Commission re-assembled to-day.

Capt. Selph testified that some of the boxes with Sanitary goods for the prisoners were broken open on their way to their destination; that vaccine matter was very scarce at the South, and that his command, stationed at Vicksburg, were vaccinated for the small-pox, but those who had that disease recovered sooner than those who were vaccinated.

Mr. Baker moved for an adjournment of the Court until Thursday, which, after a lengthy disscussion, was granted by the Court.

Colonel Chapman then made an argument to show that the testimony of Gens. Lee, Johnston, Howell Cobb, Secretary Mallory, Col. Ould, Dr. Moore, and other distinguished rebels who had been subpœnaed by the defense, should not be received by the court.

Mr. Baker objected strenuously to this, and the question was not finally decided.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, was then called on the stand, and produced a report which he made under appointment of the rebel authorities concerning the diseases at Andersonville. His object was to illustrate the facts relative to the gangrene, malignant fever, and camp diarrhœa cases. The report shows frightful mortality, the number of deaths being at one period as large in the stockade as in the hospital. He describes the locality unfavorable in the extreme, more skeletons, encrusted with filth and covered with vermin. Some of them cursed their own government for refusing to accede to an exchange of prisoners.

Captain Gilmore, on duty at Norfolk, testified as to the seizure of watches, silver spoons, forks, watch-chains, etc., by a Mr. Hunt, named Garrison, on the eastern shore of Virginia, who claimed to be counsel for R. B. Winder. A watch-chain, with a medal attached, was exhibited to the witness, to connect these articles with the plundering at Andersonville. It belonged to Darius Morris, of the New York volunteers.

The court then adjourned till Thursday morning.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Arrived, the Tonawanda, Guiding Star and George Washington, from New York.

Cotton still; sales of twenty-five hundred bales at 45c. Freight to New York, 5-16c. Exchange on New York and checks quoted at 3c.

The leading journals here denounce the statement made against Gen. Canby by the Louisiana delegation now in Washington, and says Canby, instead of trampling upon civil change, has been instrumental in restoring it.

The Convention of the Conservative Union party met to-day, appointing Judge Thomas, of this city, temporary President, and electing a committee on credentials, and adjourned till Monday. Ten parishes are represented. It is understood in political circles that J. Madison Wells will also be the nominee for Governor.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, October 8.—A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of the 5th says that Humphreys Thursday county for Governor will probably be ten thousand.

G. L. Potter, the anti-negro-testimony candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Jackson District, will have about two thousand majority.

It is understood that the Commission to try Emerson Etheridge will adjourn for several days, as the latter is being made to change the place of trial to Memphis.

The Mississippi Central Railroad will be in running order in a few days, when passengers can reach New Orleans from Memphis in forty hours.

The steamer Freestone sunk in Yazoo river on the 27th ult. The freight was saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

The Memphis cotton market has advanced two cents. Over seven hundred bales of cotton passed here yesterday and to-day.

STATE ITEMS.

The National Horse Fair at Meadville will commence to-morrow.

It is not safe to be out alone and unprotected after darkness in the oil regions. The garroters ply their vocation boldly, even in the principal street of Pithole City.

The first marriage in Pithole City took place on Tuesday evening last.

Captain Wm. E. Sees, late of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, died in Harrisburg on Thursday last, from disease contracted while in the service.

Another accident occurred on the Erie and Philadelphia Railroad, on Thursday afternoon last, at Irwine, caused by a collision of the mail and express trains. Both engines and four passenger cars were badly damaged. One passenger, named Walter Dibbley, and W. W. Young, employed upon the road, were seriously hurt, and seven others were more or less injured.

Mr. John Hall is opening a coal mine between Beaver and Sharon, in Beaver county.

THE OPERATIONS OF CORTINAS.

Mexico Wants Help from Us.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED.

Ravages of Cholera at Barcelona, Spain.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 7.

John McCook was to-day appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

Operations of Cortinas.

A letter received here from an officer of the Fifth Colored Troops, on duty on the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican town of Renosa, says that Cortinas and his thieving band were there the other day and levied a tax to the amount of $2,000 in gold. Cortinas is looked upon by the respectable portion of the inhabitants as nothing more than a guerrilla and thief, but he has a large number of adventurers with him, so that it is policy to humor him to a certain extent. Since we have been in Texas he has captured two Mexican boats, and has them tied up on the Texas side of the river. The authorities winked at it, but did little more. From what I can see, there is still a doubt in the minds of the intelligent portion of the Mexicans as to what to do. They say that unless the United States will take the matter in hands, it will be impossible for them to undertake to drive out the invader, but they are in hopes that the sending of our troops down here means something, and they are very kind to us.

Brevet Brigadier General Heintzelman, U. S. A., has received orders to report to General Wessels, at Hart's Island. General Heintzelman's regiment, the 7th Regulars, is stationed there.

Pardons.

Sixty pardons were granted by the President to-day to Alabamians. None of them were men of any prominence.

Property to be Restored.

In obedience to instructions from General Howard, Colonel Eaton, Commissioner for the freedmen's district of Washington, is making preparations to restore to the original owners a large amount of property in contiguous counties of Virginia. All of this property had been libelled for confiscation, but was ordered by the President to be given up to its former holders.

The Cholera at Barcelona.

The United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, in a dispatch received at the State Department this morning, says that port has been declared infected. The cases of cholera were daily increasing. From the 8th until the 15th of September, the total number of deaths was 568, of which 459 were from cholera. One-half of the population had left the town, and all business was entirely suspended.

Health of Captain Wirz.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—Capt. Wirz is suffering from inflammation of the right arm, which was wounded in battle. He seems to have recovered from the depressing effects of his nervous attack, and has exhibited marked calmness in his trial of late.

Quickest Trip Ever Made.

SALT LAKE, October 8.—Louis McLane, Superintendent of Wells & Fargo's Express, arrived here to-day from San Francisco, having made the trip in fifteen days and thirty hours and thirty minutes. He came by stage seven hundred miles, including one hundred miles over the Sierra Nevada. This is the quickest trip ever made.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The negotiations now in progress between some of the roads in this State and Western roads is having a good effect upon their stock. Last Thursday at the Brokers Board, New York Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway stock sold to the extent of one thousand shares, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh six thousand shares, 11,500 shares of Michigan Southern were disposed of.

During the last week two hundred and seventy-one car loads of oil were transported over the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railway, between Freeport and Blairsville. Trains now run over that road from the Allegheny Valley road to Altoona, by the Pennsylvania Central Railway.

John Durand, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the C. A. P. R. R., has been offered, and has accepted the General Superintendency of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

We understand, says the Washington *Star*, that the capital stock for the construction of a new railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg has been subscribed, and that the work will be proceeded with immediately. A charter for the road was obtained at the last session of the Virginia Legislature.

Two very important enterprises in which the West is interested are now under full headway. The one is the construction of a railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry—and the other is the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, the latter also a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 178 miles west of Baltimore. The Point of Rocks road will be 40 or 50 miles long. It is 70 miles from Baltimore to Point of Rocks, and ninety-one miles from Washington to Point of Rocks, so that when completed, the Washington road it will only be forty or fifty miles to Point of Rocks from Washington. It is being built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Pittsburgh and Connelsville road is one hundred and forty-eight miles long fifty-nine miles are completed and in operation, between Pittsburgh and Connelsville, and the remaining eighty-nine miles will be completed, it is hoped, in about a year. When these two links are completed, there will be an air line railroad from Pittsburgh to Washington, as follows: Chicago to Pittsburgh by Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, 468 miles; Pittsburgh to Cumberland, Pittsburgh & Connelsville road, 148 miles; Cumberland to Washington, by Baltimore & Ohio and Point of Rocks road, 205 miles—total from Chicago to Washington, only 771 miles, or 71 miles shorter than the present shortest route by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. The difference in time however, will be still greater. It now requires forty hours to go from Washington to Chicago, by the best way. Through trains evenly will run in thirty hours; and that will be only twenty-five miles per hour.

THE VERDICT OF CONNECTICUT AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, whose views are prudent and sagacious, and which reflects a public sentiment that is often right, has the following on the subject:

"If there had been any doubt before as to what Congress might or might not do in the matter, the decision of Connecticut settles it. There will be no attempt to force negro suffrage on the southern States by Federal authority, or to exclude Representative and Senators from States that have not granted this right to their freedmen. It would be too absurd to pretend that their State Governments are not Republican, in the sense of the Constitution, because colored citizens are excluded from the suffrage, when a New England State has just voted that negro suffrage is not Republican either in that or the party sense, and five-sixths of the free States we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two of the three hundred will be arrested. Of these a dozen or score will be tried for treason and sentenced to penal service, as a mild example. Even these will be soon pardoned.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting,

The Recent Fire in Stamboul—Attempt of Dr. Mudd to Escape—The Approaching Mormon Conference—Gen. Meagher in New York—North Carolina Convention—&c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 8.—A private letter, received from Constantinople, states that a conflagration broke out in that city on the 6th of September, and destroyed about seven thousand tenements, by which upwards of forty thousand people were left without a roof to cover them.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondence has the following particulars of the attempt to escape made by Dr. Mudd, as heretofore published. The door enjoyed unusual liberties on the island, though his being detailed in the Hospital Department. Through the advantage of this liberty he managed to secrete himself in one of the coal bunks of the steamer Thos. Scott. When he was found to be missing, a most thorough search of the steamer was instituted to find him, and the search was very hearly abandoned and the idea of his concealment given up, when an officer who was assisting in the search, thrust the point of his sword into the Doctor's face, causing him to cry out, and thereby make known his place of concealment. The Doctor lay wholly hid under the coal, except a portion of his face. On his discovery he was taken back to prison and put to hard labor, which occupation he is likely to follow for some time. The quartermaster of the steamer Scott was subsequently arrested on a charge of complicity in aiding Dr. Mudd to escape. There has been no change in the disposition of the assassination conspirators.

The *Times* Salt Lake correspondent of September 16th, says: Report has it that the Mormon Conference will be the largest for many years. Brigham in his recent visits, having extended a liberal invitation to the country folks to come to the preaching, and bring their bands and choirs with them.

General Meagher arrived to-day, and he will probably be serenaded to-night. He leaves in a few days for his new home in Montana.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Raleigh, dated the 28th, giving the details of the assembling and organization of the State Convention. The writer says: The members are evidently very much at their ease, and indicate by their manners that they are not strangers in the place. A large majority have been representatives of the various counties, and are the leaders in their sections. Five, at least, were members of the convention which carried the State out, and signed the ordinance of secession.

All but three counties, Currituck, Caldwell, and Greene, are represented, one hundred and seventeen of the twenty delegates answering to their names. The impression, as far as I can gather it, is to amend the Constitution, abolishing slavery, declaring null and void all enactments passed under the so-called Confederate rule of the State, and then adjourn, dodging all perplexing questions and entangling alliances, throwing the responsibility of revision of the code, and organization of the State upon the freed people of the States upon the legislature

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

It seems to be almost superfluous and unnecessary that intelligent Union voters should be urged with earnestness to go to the polls to-morrow. It is only one year since the most important and exciting political contest the country ever knew took place. Then every man—every Union man, at least, felt that the most momentous consequences that could be imagined depended on the result. The patriotism and intelligence of the people triumphed at the polls, as the valor of the armies subsequently triumphed on the field. The time that has elapsed is too short for the spirit that then assailed the vital welfare of the nation to die out. It has not died out. The same men are now in the field. They have only varied their programme. If they had not done so, and if they professed and were sincere in the profession of reform and submission, would it be safe to trust them? We say that the leading rebels cannot be trusted, and they should not be. Why, then, should we trust the Democratic party, who were and are still so closely leagued with them? Has time enough elapsed for that?

We say, then, that there is just as much reason as ever why Union men should all vote. To-morrow is really as important as one year ago, for all the ideas brought out by the war, all the fruits of the victory, are yet to be dealt with, and we take it that the future of the Nation is at stake in the policy of the Government.

We bring the matter home to our manufacturers and business men, and earnestly beg them to do their duty.

DESERTERS CANNOT VOTE.

Judges and inspectors of elections, as well as vigilance committees, should remember while exercising the functions of their respective offices to-morrow that deserters have been disfranchised by Congressional legislation, and that judges and inspectors are also visited with a severe penalty for every deserter's vote they receive. The act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, sets forth in section twenty-one that deserters from the military or naval service who do not return to service within sixty days after the President's proclamation, which was issued March 11th, 1865,) "shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens," and declares them forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. This also applies to those who may have deserted the army or navy after the passage of the act. The 33d section of the general election act of Pennsylvania, approved July 2d, 1839, declares that if any judge or inspector of an election shall knowingly receive the vote of any person not qualified, or conceal from his fellow officers any fact in his knowledge why such vote should be rejected, shall, on conviction, each be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

As Colonel DAVIS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, and his supporters, declare that the above act of Congress is a nullity, and call upon election officers to obey it at their peril, section two of article six of the Constitution of the United States may be quoted, which declares:

"THIS CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH SHALL BE MADE IN PURSUANCE THEREOF, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

In 7 Penn. Law Journal, page 115, Van Metre vs. Mitchell, Judge GRIER decides:

"No state legislation can interfere with the provisions of an act of Congress, or protect from punishment any one who may incur a penalty prescribed by such act."

Criminal prosecutions will be brought against every election officer who receives the vote of a deserter or skedaddler from the draft, so judges and inspectors will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties to-morrow, if they would avoid trouble.

THE LONDON PAPERS AND THE FENIANS.

The *Times* and those other English journals which plead the cause of the Confederacy, have lately had some small occasion offered for a change of tone on the subject of conspiracies and rebellions. The Fenian movement gave that occasion. Arrests have been made and government measures adopted and precautions taken, to prevent or frustrate the apprehended outbreak of this deep conspiracy, this new phase of chronic Irish rebellion. The aforesaid papers heartily approve these wholesome measures of caution. Conspiracy and armed insurrection have a different look to them, when threatening England, from what they had when seen away across the Atlantic. "Arbitrary arrests," and "tyranny" which they never wearied with charging on our Government, give place to terms of approval, when similar acts are done by their own. One can hardly help inquiring, whether the Confederate bonds had any influence on their former course. The eccentric ROWLAND HILL, once arguing with a clergyman, was met in every position that he took with the expression, I don't see that. Growing impatient with this, he wrote on a card the name of the Deity, and covering the word with a golden guinea, held it up to his antagonist's view, saying, "Do you see that name?" When a person's interest lends his conscience, his track may be very devious and crooked. Gold guineas and cotton bales are hard things to see through.

The fallibility of oracles is well illustrated by this sudden tergiversation of leading journals. Perhaps a homily on their corruptibility, with retrospective bearings, might be hung on these facts, and applications be made of the doctrine, on both sides of the Atlantic.

WHICH PARTY?

Which party do the late rebels most favor by resemblance and by sympathy? They have not yet had opportunity to coalesce and act with either; but what is the bearing of their speech, their sympathy and their movements? Clearly not with the Union party, but with the Democratic—just as it was during the rebellion, when the expected Democratic triumphs in Pennsylvania and Ohio were spoken of in the Confederate Cabinet with hope, and were the ground of movements in the field.

Which party do the late sympathizers in England most favor and resemble? Certainly not the Union Republican, but the Democratic—just as it was during the war. They agree in their judgment of the war, in their sympathy with the rebels, in their notions of free trade, in their opinions of leading members of the administration.

The Union party founded on principle has never swerved from its first grand purpose—to maintain the United States a free and Republican Government, one and undivided, in opposition to rebels and traitors at home and enemies and false friends abroad. This is its purpose still. The war work, which armed rebellion rendered necessary, has been finished, and the peace work, for the completing of the design is now prosperously going on. The old combined enemies cannot stop it.

It was only last winter that the Legislature of Illinois abolished her black laws, one of which banished negroes from the State. It was only last winter that the Legislature of Wisconsin repealed the law banishing negroes from the witness-box, a reform which has yet to be ratified by the people of that State. Thus it appears that Illinois and Wisconsin are at best only one year ahead of Alabama, whose action the chronic radicals so much condemn. Should the people of Wisconsin fail to ratify the reform, Alabama and Wisconsin would be in the same notch. Pennsylvania, and most of the Northern States, exclude the blacks from the polls, as do the Southern States. So we see that the North and South are not so far apart, in a good many things, after all.

CONNECTICUT AND ALABAMA.

The part which the radical opponents to the President's policy have to play just at present is rather difficult, and we find this fairly illustrated in the New York *Independent*. That journal rends itself frightfully over the action of Alabama in ruling out negro testimony. It goes into contortions over the action of the convention in this respect, and frantically exclaims,—thus perishes the fruits of the entire struggle,—so much for President JOHNSON'S policy,—winding up with: "We groan in spirit, and ask, when will Congress meet?"

Now we reckon that Congress will meet early in December. But what of it? We remember when the *Independent* and the whole pack of crazy radicals talked in just this way about Mr. LINCOLN and his policy. They raved and tore themselves in all manner of ways because he was not obedient to their wishes. They wanted Congress to meet several times during the war, that they might bead him off,—and the Republicans of Massachusetts, following the leadership of Mr. SUMNER, in State Convention, openly distrusted Mr. LINCOLN'S devotion to Freedom, and threw doubts over his loyalty even, when the fact was, the Emancipation Proclamation was already written, and waited only for the fitting moment of promulgation, which happened before the delegates had fairly reached their homes. So far as heard from, radicalism in Massachusetts suffered a shock which would have quite upset common folks. We believe they did concede, however, when Mr. LINCOLN suffered martyrdom for his faith, that they were wrong, and that Mr. LINCOLN was right, he having had the advantage of Providence on this side—a fact they did not find out before the assassination tragedy. They have since forgotten it, however, for Mr. JOHNSON is following as closely as possible the divinely-sustained policy of Mr. LINCOLN.

But we did not propose to follow our radical friends on this line, notwithstanding the provocation to do it. We were referring to their perplexities in their opposition to President JOHNSON in his efforts to restore the Union. We have seen the *Independent* rending itself on account of the Alabama Convention, which, it says, was but ANDREW JOHNSON in disguise. Reading on to the next column in that saintly organ of the disgusted radicals, we find it in the deepest melancholy over the verdict of Connecticut against negro suffrage. The action of the two States in spirit and in purpose is as near as two peas alike, only, it anything, Alabama, under the circumstances, showed herself more liberal toward the negro than Connecticut. Of course the *Independent* dare not say that the policy of Mr. JOHNSON upset Connecticut, except the inference that the people of that State in their determination to sustain it, adopted this method of expressing themselves,—while that journal is too cautious to admit that Connecticut has simply done just what any other State would do, and that there is vast inconsistency in asking the Southern States to do differently.

Now the fact is, the Northern and Southern States are indeed quite alike relative to the negro than the radicals are willing to admit. This is shown by the verdict of Connecticut. In spite of everything, public sentiment in the North is just about in the Connecticut notch—and the wonder is that in the South it should be so nearly like it. And that's what troubles the *Independent* and the rest of them. Considering the difficulties of the part they have to play, we are little inclined to find fault for shrieking against Mr. JOHNSON'S policy, as they did a hundred times against Mr. LINCOLN'S. Somebody must stand it,—and we may just as well put Connecticut as Alabama upon the President.

—Seriously: Alabama, in shutting out the negro from testifying, has perpetrated a great wrong,—and so has Connecticut in barring intelligent and every way competent negroes from the polls, as nearly every other Northern State has done. But what is to be done about it? Is Alabama to be remanded to the condition of a Province for what she has done? If so, what shall be done with Connecticut, whose act, considering the time, the relative enlightenment of the two States, is worse than Alabama's? If ANDREW JOHNSON is to be impeached, what should be done with the next door neighbors of Mr. SUMNER?

Wrong as it was in Alabama to deny the negro the right to testify, why should she, just emerged from a rebellion wherein she lost everything, without time for dispassionate reflection, be remanded to perdition for not at once elevating to all the rights of citizenship a vast negro population whom slavery has degraded to almost the brute level, when one of the most intelligent of the Northern States, under the blazing light of all the superior influences of civilization, deliberately refuses to grant to a few hundred negroes, the equal in intelligence of almost any similar number in the State, the privilege of voting? We do not expect the Radicals will return to reason, but we are entirely confident that the great mass of men who reflect will stand firm by the policy of the President, which, while it confessedly is not in every respect all that could be desired, is nevertheless full of promise and worthy of a fair trial.

NOT PREPARED FOR IT.

The slaves are free. The Southern States say so, as well as the North. It is taken, on all hands, as a fact, that they are free, and that so they are to remain. On the manner and process of their emancipation, opinions may differ, but that does not alter the fact. Now, from this point, we propose to take a look at the past.

The abolition of slavery in the United States has been a subject of discussion for many years. For different reasons, some have been against and some have been for it. Political considerations have operated on the minds of statesmen and politicians; humane and moral reasons have inclined the minds of moralists and christians. In like manner, it has, for various reasons, been opposed. The only position taken against it, that we propose at present to notice, is the oft-repeated statement that they were not prepared for freedom. And this, we are not going to controvert or deny. But we ask a question or two in relation to it. Why were they not prepared? Why were they not put in process of preparation? If they only required knowledge and intelligence to fit them for becoming free men, why was no effort made, under the impulses of humanity and for the operation of law, to remove the difficulty that pressed upon them? They were in the charge and keeping of enlightened and christian men, who prized liberty themselves and who professed to entertain the most humane sentiments towards their slaves, and yet the removal of this fatal hindrance to their becoming freemen was never attempted. The first lesson towards preparing them was never taught. All opportunity and means of acquiring knowledge and of cultivating intelligence was sedulously and by stringent laws kept out of their reach.

It is plain to see that, under that regimen, they never would or could have become prepared for freedom, but, on the contrary, less and less fit for it, as time would roll on. If it is said that they are not fit for it now, we reply, it may be so. To some extent, probably, it is so. But still, it is better they are freed now, even without preparation for it, than that they should have continued under their former neglected condition, to multiply in number, and, according to the argument, to become more unfit for freedom and more burdensome and dangerous on gaining it. Unless eternal bondage were to be their doom, the earlier they were emancipated the better for the country it would be, as they were under no process of preparation for freedom while they were slaves.

As free men, they will now be in the way of acquiring the qualifications of free men, which they do not appear slow to attain, according to their opportunities. What may be their future destiny, as a people, we know not, but a long advance has been made in their favor, by their being made free.

STOP THE WHEELS AND DRAW THE FIRES.

We hope our manufacturing establishments will conclude to stop the wheels and draw the fires long enough to-morrow to permit the workmen to vote. It is a busy time, we know, but a few hours spent in this way will be of more permanent value to every individual than the avails of a year's labor, should the Government pass into the hands of untrusty men.

MECHANICS AND LABORERS who find constant and well-paid employment in our mills and factories, should remember one thing: There is going on a contest whether we shall buy abroad or manufacture at home. The Democratic party is the old and constant foe to the Tariff principle, and a Democratic triumph would be a verdict in favor of buying abroad, and of giving to foreign mechanics the employment given to our own. Let mechanics remember that the principle of self-protection calls on them to vote the Union ballot to-morrow.

ECLIPSE.—On the morning of the 16th instant a remarkable eclipse of the sun will take place. Here and in most of the United States, the eclipse will be partial, but covering from a half to three-fourths of the sun's surface. Should the day be cloudy, artificial light may be needed. Here the eclipse commences at 8.59 A. M., and ends at 12.12 P. M. The eclipse will be annular in it commencing at Puget's Sound, passing Southeasterly through Montana, Idaho, Kansas, Southern Missouri, Western Tennessee, and through Georgia, *via* Sherman's march, to Savannah, and thence to Africa. On this route the sun will present a ring of light thence an annular eclipse around its margin, the disc being covered by the body of the moon. This ring will be half a degree wide, and the moon will occupy eleven digits. The eclipse is of great interest, and when it is annular will be a rare and beautiful spectacle. The annular appearance will last about seven or eight minutes.

SHORT SPEECHES FOR SOLDIERS.

By Colonel W. W. H. Davis, Democratic Candidate for Auditor General—From his own Newspaper, the Doylestown Democrat, October 3, 1865—Plea for Deserters.

"At the last session of Congress an act was passed *disfranchising all persons who left the country to avoid the draft. The law was notoriously unconstitutional*, and this was the general view taken of it during its discussion.

"We do not know of any persons in this county to whom the act of Congress in question applies; *but if there be any such, let them demand at the polls all the rights that belong to them. The Federal Government has no right to disfranchise them. The law is a nullity—and should be treated as such.*

COMPLIMENTS TO GRANT, HANCOCK, MEADE AND HARTRANFT.

"WHY THE WAR WAS CONTINUED.—*The lawyers of Bucks county must remember that the war could have been brought to an honorable close two years sooner than it was, had not the Abolitionists wanted it continued, to seat themselves in power for another term of four years.* This is pretty clearly shown from the fact that within one month after the reinauguration of Mr. Lincoln the rebellion came to an end. *It had really been crushed before, but the Administration did not want to realize the fact until after the election.* The war was continued to give perpetuity to the Abolition party, and they now have the impudence to ask the people to support them again. They will not do it. THE BLOOD SHED UNNECESSARILY FORBIDS IT."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is estimated that the tobacco crop in the valley of the Connecticut this year will be equal to the value of six millions of dollars. Large quantities of Connecticut seed are exported to Cuba.

The herring fishery at Portland is extremely thriving, and the packers have to work night and day to take care of the scaly spoils. Over 5,000 barrels were packed at that port last year, and the prospect now is that a much larger quantity will be put up this season.

Geauga county, Ohio, is probably the greatest cheese emporium in the world. The Chardon *Democrat* says that the factory of Messrs. Bidlong & Stone, at that place, receives the milk of one thousand cows, and manufactures from it a ton of cheese per day.

A little girl, aged four years, recently died in London, from the fright of seeing an Episcopal clergyman suddenly emerge from the vestry into a church, robed in his white surplices. The child became ill, was carried home, and in convulsions, and died the next day.

A church in Springfield advertises for members. No more improper than was the reply of a church committee in a Connecticut town who, when a very influential but irreligious man applied for membership, blandly assured him that the christians were full.

It is said that an agent, appointed for the purpose, has purchased thirty thousand acres of land in Texas, for the establishment of a colony of Poles. This tract is situated near the town of Palestine, in the upper valley of the Trinity, and is represented to be admirably adapted for the culture of cotton and cereals.

A New Mexico correspondent, under date of September 15th, says a gentleman from Santa Fe reports the arrival of Juarez at that place. He is supposed to be en route for the States. Colonel Greer was elected a member of Congress, from Mexico, over Colonel Perea, by 1,500 majority.

The letter of Admiral Bell prohibiting the collection of party assessments from the employees of the navy yard, has kicked up quite a breeze among the politicians. They counted largely upon the fund to be collected in that quarter to assist them in their canvass, but this upsets their scheme. They are now openly threatening the removal of Admiral Bell from his position.

The French consul in New York is advertising for supplies for the imperial fleet in that harbor. Among the articles required are coal, naval stores, rope and tobacco, fresh and salt provisions, and even bacco. The last named commodity is needed for the daily expenses of the ships. Payment is made in drafts on Paris.

There is a great deal of private charity being dispensed from New York for the benefit of the South, of which the world hears nothing. A case is mentioned where $5,000 was sent to rebuild an Episcopal church in Alabama; and upwards of $1,500 have been raised for destitute families at Raleigh, N. C.; and a third, where $800 have been sent for religious purposes to Vicksburg.

It was announced by one of the persons at the late meeting of the British Association, that the Staffordshire coal fields in England would probably be totally exhausted within twenty years. Facts and figures, apparently of the most convincing character, were cited in support of this theory; and eight names were indicated by name which give unmistakable signs of speedy exhaustion.

A Methodist minister was recently arrested by military authority out West. Gen. Grant, being informed of the fact, directed the minister to be released from military arrest. He says: "It is time that military arrests and military commissions were at an end. We are now at peace, and if any citizen commits any criminal offense, he should be taken before the civil courts, and there be tried for his crime."

There is talk about building three new theatres in New York, one in the Eighth avenue, by Pike, of Cincinnati; another near Union Square, by Barney Williams, and a third on the site of the present Broadway theatre. There is only one really in progress, though, and that is the little Fourteenth street, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. It is true that $110,000 has just been paid for the property now occupied by Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, for the purpose of converting it into a circus.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company relates that "10 per cent. has been earned on the whole capital, and 16 per cent. on that part of the capital fairly chargeable with this department of our business." The mills are now ranking about 50 per cent. of the full product before the war, and expect to get all its operation during the year. The machine shop is credited with a profit of $80,000, and the land and water power with a profit of $20,000. Two five per cent. dividends have been paid.

At the Kalamazoo horse fair last week the trial of matched teams resulted in favor of Mr. Clark, of Chicago, his team winning two straight two mile heats in 7:18 and 7:09. In the trot of stallions over six years of age, Fisk's Mambrino Chief, of Coldwater, won in 2:50, against ten competitors. In the roadster trotting match, eight horses appeared on the field. Four heats were run, Fanny Lee, of Chicago, taking the first, third and fourth, and Mayflower, of Chicago, the second. In the pacing operation our correspondent says the real time was about 2:37½, 2:38½. Five thousand dollars was offered for Fanny Lee after the race.

The great mass meeting held at Nashville last week, was significant. A large number of the most distinguished citizens in Tennessee were present, and the majority of these men had openly taken part in the rebellion, either on the battle-field, or by exerting their influence on the stump to raise troops for the Confederate cause. Generals Cheatham, Anderson, Hardin, and Smith were among the audience, while John Bell, A. J. Donaldson, Judges Trimble, Carathers, Guild, and Turner gave their presence to the occasion. The resolutions adopted unanimously breathe the most patriotic spirit, and the first one affirms "that the flag of the Union is our flag, and we pledge ourselves to protect and defend their sacredness when and wherever assailed."

According to the report of Commissioner Newton, the average amounts of grain consumed in Great Britain and Ireland is about 76,000,000 of bushels more than produced. The deficit of this year will then make it about one-third greater, or 72,000,000 bushels. It may, however, be much greater. The immense corn crop of this country, now safely grown, will enable us to ship largely of wheat to foreign countries, although the wheat crop has been injured fully as much as reported in the last monthly, and the quality of the new crop is not good in many States. The amount of old wheat will not be as great as anticipated. The buckwheat and potato crops may be very large, but the danger of the rot is too imminent to base any calculations upon the latter crop.

A mass meeting of negro freedmen was held at Edgefield, Tenn., on Thursday forenoon, six thousand being present. General Fiske made an address, in which he rejoiced that the negroes of Tennessee were free, as God intended them to be, and they must prove themselves to be fully entitled to the blessings of freedom, by industry, sobriety and integrity. His duty was to see that they were not oppressed, and also to see that they fulfilled their duties. He would not put the black man in the jury box and on the witness stand. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm, and were followed by several other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned. General Fiske states that during the past week or seven hundred negroes have been sent to their homes in different parts of the State, and have contracted with their former masters for wages. Within a month there will be a general clearing out of negroes here, arrangements having been effected to procure them employment in the different States of the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISING MASSACHUSETTS.—James L. Orr, candidate for Governor of the Palmetto State, has been brought by the logic of events to say: "I am tired of South Carolina as she was. I court for her the material prosperity of New England. I would have her series from within life, and vigor, and intelligence, as do those of Massachusetts." Just think of that utterance in Columbia, and contrast with the denunciations of other days! New England is not out in the cold yet, neither has its fanatical example ceased to be influential.—*Boston Transcript.*

GEN. BUTLER.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of Gen. Butler, remarks that "there are persons who regard him as serving his country very effectually by protracting the war a year—a thing which competent military men are positive he did, by his blundering before Petersburg with the Army of the James." We think the *Commercial* would have done better had it expressed itself more explicitly.

Patti met with a most enthusiastic reception at Baden. On entering the concert room she was received with a thunder of applause, for which the King of Prussia and Baron James D. Rothschild gave the signal. She sang five different airs, and being recalled, treated the audience to a romance with French words.

PERSONAL.

—At the funeral of Prince Joseph Bonaparte at Rome, after the ceremonies were concluded, that is, after the coffin of the Prince had been deposited in its appointed place in the family vault, the maitre d'hotel of the defunct walked up to the coffin and said, in a grave tone—"Votra altezza non commanda viente?" (What are your highness' orders?) No reply issuing from the coffin, the maitre d'hotel backed out, and, on reaching the portico of the church, shouted to the coronetted carriage without—"Torante a casa, sua altezza non commanda niente." (Home! his highness has given no orders.) The custom dates from the fifteenth century.

—Bosisio, one of Maretzek's prima donnas, made her debut in New York recently. One critic says: "People went to the Academy, expecting to see a houri burst upon their sight, and to hear a St. Cecelia. And when, instead a timid girl, with frightened eyes and hesitating step, walked from the coulisses into the glare of five hundred gas jets and six thousand critical glances, there was some excuse for a chill of disappointment. But this did not prevent three or four hundred hands giving her a courteous invitation to proceed. This she did, after dazzling them with a graceful smile—and though terribly nervous all through the prolonged opening aria which introduces Ione to the scene, Bosisio at its close had secured the hearts of the majority present by her freshness and simplicity of manner, and her true pure voice."

—When the Pope recently visited Monte Campestri, the Mayor of that place, a devoted Catholic, assured him that if he would only show himself to the inhabitants they would, as a contribution to Peter's pence, cover a large part of the main street with silver coins. The Pope took the Mayor at his word, and the latter ruined himself to keep it, for he had to supply the money from his own pocket.

—The last rumor in Paris in regard to the Prince Imperial is that his betrothal with a Spanish infanta has been arranged during the recent meeting of the French and Spanish sovereigns.

—The Boston *Traveller* of the 5th says: The Hon. A. H. Stevens, is now occupying the room at Fort Warren known as "the headquarters," and appears to be enjoying better health than heretofore. He takes his accustemed afternoon walk, and seems to enjoy it. There are no intimations from Washington that he is to be speedily released.

—Zenas Kent, Esq., one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, died at Kent, (Franlin Mills) Portage county, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, aged about 80 years.

—The statement of the Catholic Bishop of Toronto, that "the young men are leaving the country, (Canada,) in all directions," is not quite correct. They are leaving the country almost exclusively in one direction—that of the United States.

—Guizot, in his recent work entitled "Meditations Upon the Religious Questions of the Day," says: "Belief in the supernatural is a fact natural, primitive, universal and constant in the life and history of the human race. Unbelief in the supernatural begets materialism and materialism sensuality, sensuality social convulsion, amid whose storms man learns again to believe and pray."

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This wonderful preparation prevents decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, all kinds of cider can be kept for years in a perfected flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

N. McCARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and Jobbing, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. sel4

A CARD.

In reply to many letters and inquiries from people in this section of the country, the undersigned takes great pleasure in saying through the columns of your paper, that our renowned preparation known as DYSPEPSIA CURE, is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, in its worst stages. Many cases of long standing, within our own immediate knowledge, have been completed cured, and we believe permanently cured. It will stop distress after eating, almost instantaneously, and enables the dyspeptic who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest diet, to eat as heartily as he pleases, and anything he chooses, without danger. It is also a sure corrector of rising in the throat. It is an infallible corrector of indigestion and constipation, creates a healthy appetite, and will banish headache, and weakness at the stomach pains, cramps, colic in either stomach or bowels, and sweetens offensive breath. Two tablespoonfuls is sufficient for a dose. Direct to take plenty of hearty food, "which is the parent of health." Sold by druggists throughout the world. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street. oc9-3t

CARPETS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ANGOLA, CANTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS
AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS,
Comprising everything new and desirable, which we offer at
Popular Prices.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Next Building to the United States Custom House.
oc5

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
jo22

BANK STATEMENTS.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, October 2d, 1865.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,028,305 11
United States Bonds	550,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	599,819 39
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	853,819 00
National Currency	92,150 00
Notes of Solvent State Banks	56,245 00
Cash Items and Remittances	115,008 12
Suspended Debt	55,736 51
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense	11,372 81
	$3,312,383 20

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	2,021,134 65
Due Banks and Bankers	147,334 59
Due Treasurer of the United States	117,633 78
Circulation	350,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	193,121 65
	$3,312,383 20

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to Comptroller of the Currency, October 2d, 1865.
oc3-6t JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.
The oldest and largest establishment in the West.
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH.
Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithographing the preference.
au7 KREBS & BRO.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, boards, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se28-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-3m

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

IGNATIUS HAHN,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
And Engineering Agent. Office 75 Grant street. Estimates, plans and working drawings for rolling-mills, steel-works, blast furnaces, all kinds of machinery and apparatus. Maps of survey of oil, iron and coal lands. Private lessons in all technical sciences. Drawing lasses. Schaffer & Budenberg's renowned steam, hydraulic and vacuum guages, patent steam traps, and general steam engine and boiler fittings. sel1-1m

SUGAR.
50 hhds, Cuba Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bbls. crushed Sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
20 do. extra C yellow Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 corner Irwin and Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PUBLISHERS---FOR SALE---A Taylor double cylinder printing machine. Size of bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. se27-tf

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DARE, M. D.
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

LAST RALLY!
UNION MEN OF ALLEGHENY,
ASSEMBLE IN
MASS MEETING
AT
CITY HALL,
On Monday Evening, at 7 o'clock.
The following distinguished speakers will be present to address the meeting:
Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
" JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
" R. B. CARNAHAN,
" THOMAS WILLIAMS,
" JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Let us have an old fashioned meeting, and afterwards, to the Polls.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A First-class Dwelling House
ON NORTH SIDE OF WEST COMMON,
No. 116 North Avenue, Allegheny City.
Lot 59½ feet front by 170 deep. Building, three story brick, containing fifteen rooms, elegantly finished, in modern style. Gas and water through the building—bath room, water closets, heating apparatus and every convenience found in a first-class dwelling.
A handsome and well constructed brick stable and carriage house on rear of lot. Inquire of
JOS. W. SPENCER,
(at John Porter's,) No. 91 Market street, or
JOS. W. KERR,
Architect, No. 25 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE,
Choice Manufacturing Site,
Situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, immediately above Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the north east corner of Pine alley and Wilson street; thence along Pine alley one hundred and sixty-eight feet; thence to the river; thence up the river to Union W.; thence along Wilson W. to Pine alley, the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in block 37, Springfield plan.
A good frame building is on the lot, suitable for an office. Also, a stack, which might be used as it stands, thus saving a considerable item of expense in the erection of a mill.
Also, a well of excellent water, besides being supplied with the city water.
If not disposed of privately, we will offer it at public sale on FRIDAY, November 3d, 1865. Sale to open at 10 A. M. Terms cash.
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
oc9-td No. 325 Liberty street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us in the Wholesale Glass business, Mr. WM. A. SCOTT, late of Troy, to remain as heretofore.
LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.
Pittsburgh, October 2d, 1865.
CARD.
WM. H. LIPPINCOTT,
H. C. FRY, WM. A. SCOTT,
LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Window Glass, Glass Ware, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Warehouse, No. 1 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc3-6d

1865. 1865.
Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANOPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,
And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2.10 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail	8.00 A. M.	3.40 P. M.
Express	2.15 P. M.	8.35 "
Steubenv'e Accomodation	4.30 "	10.00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Ohio.
oc6-tf

PLUMBERS AND MACHINISTS'
FURNISHING HOUSE.
We are offering our large and well selected stock of goods at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES,
And on the most favored terms. Purchasers will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere.
Also, sole agents for KNOWLES & SIBLEY'S
New Patent Steam Pump,
The best in use. It is simple in construction and possessed of great exhaustive power,
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
oc9-1t PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Farm Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN, WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

A. W. FOSTER.....P. COLEMAN.....A. W. FOSTER, JR.
COLEMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING.
Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All work warranted smooth inside. se12-1y

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES
☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs. oc6

WILLIAM HORN
Left his home in Philadelphia last February; when last heard from was at Altoona. He is ten years old, light hair, a scar on the corner of his right eye. Any information of his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by WM. WOODWARD,
oc7-3t Sixth street and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.
[Other papers please copy.]

STARCH.
50 boxes Oswego Corn Starch,
50 do do pure do,
50 do do Silver Gloss Starch,
50 do Madison Starch. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 co-ner of Irwin and Liberty streets.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

OCTOBER.

On hill and field October's glories fade;
O'er hill and field the blackbirds southward fly:
The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade,
Where naked branches make a fitful shade,
And the last blooms of autumn withered lie.

The berries on the hedge-row ripen well—
Holly and cedar, burning bush and briar;
The partridge drums in some half hidden dell,
Where all the ground is gemmed with leaves that fell
Last storm from the tall maple's crown of fire.

The chirp of crickets and the hum of bees
Comes faintly up from marsh and meadow land,
Where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze,
And sunbeams slant between the moss-grown trees,
Green on the grass, and golden on the sand.

For many a tree whose tangled boughs are bare,
Lean the rich clusters of the flowering vine;
October's mellow haze dims the air
Along the uplands and the valley, where
The distant steeples of the village shine.

Adown the brook the dead leaves whirling go:
Above the brook the scarlet sumachs burn;
The lonely heron sounds his notes of woe—
In gloomy forest swamps doth rankly grow
The crimson cardinal and feathery fern.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Yield of Pithole Creek.

Continued Increase of the Wells.

Improvement on Dunkard Creek.

Another Good Strike in that Region

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

The daily yield of the Holmden Farm, on Pithole creek, is estimated at five thousand barrels, adding to which the yield of the Morey and other farms would give an estimated yield of some six thousand barrels. This, at the present price of oil at the wells, would give an income of nearly forty thousand dollars per day. When it is considered that there is as yet a large amount of undeveloped territory on Pithole creek, this inference is plain that Pithole is the richest oil region yet discovered. Probably not one half the leases on any farm on the creek are being worked, and hundreds of wells now in progress have not yet reached their "interesting point." As an evidence of the increase in real estate in the oil regions, it is stated that $6,000 was paid for a working interest, one-half the oil, in a half acre on Dennis Run, in the Tideoute territory. Thirty thousand dollars was refused last week for ten acres on Caldwell creek, and territory thereabouts is advancing.

Concerning strikes, our latest intelligence is to the effect that the Grant well, on No. 2, Holmden farm, has been steadily increasing its yield, and on Thursday evening was giving out 1,250 barrels per day and still increasing. Nos. 2 and 5, Homestead farm, are pumping 125 and 250 barrels, respectively, with sucker rods, and it is estimated, will be large flowing wells. No. 5, Holmden farm, or Pool well, on Thursday was gauged at 1,150 barrels per day. No. 110 Rooker Farm was flowing six hundred barrels same day, and No. 19 McKinney Farm was pumping one hundred and fifty barrels. A splendid strike of oil is reported to have taken place last week in the Armstrong well, on sugar Creek, in Troy township, Crawford county. The oil is of the best lubricating quality, and it is confidently stated that the well will yield from fifty to one hundred barrels daily. A barrel of oil was dipped up with the sand pump in half an hour.

Oil operations on the Allegheny river continue to be of an encouraging nature. Last week a new well on the Miller Farm, below the mouth of Big Sandy, was tubed and is now flowing one hundred barrels of oil. There are two other flowing wells in the vicinity, yielding about seventy-five barrels each. When properly tubed, it is thought that the well on the Miller Farm will produce five hundred barrels. These and other recent developments, says the Franklin *Spectator*, are bringing the lower Allegheny oil region into notice, and oil men are maxious to procure interests in that locality. There have been but few wells bored there to the depth of the third sandstone, and those that have, without exception, are producing largely. Considering the locality and the quality of the oil, it is safe to predict that the lower Allegheny will soon rank with the most favorable oil producing districts.

The Dunkard Oil Region,

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK, October 2, 1865.

For some days past, items of interest have been like angel's visits, few and far between. The best producing wells were, from various causes, idle; and it seemed that our most energetic men were becoming disheartened. An experienced operator from Oil Creek and Pithole laughed the idea to scorn, and said he had been on both those streams when the oil men had determined to abandon both localities. Some man or firm, of more pluck or means than the great majority, would persevere for a time, and eventually succeed in striking a flowing or producing well. That induced other operators to commence or resume operations. So with Dunkard; after a short period of great depression in the oil business, some unusually promising strikes have lately been made, that has given the town an entirely new and more decisively certain reputation than it has ever borne before.

In cleaning the "Lone Star," on the 25th ult., they sand-pumped over five barrels in two hours and a half, making a scarcely perceptible diminution of oil in the conductor; and up to the time of tubing her, on Saturday afternoon, it was assured by Messrs. Ames & Morrow, both Pittsburghers, that the quantity of oil was as great as ever, and that the amount in the conductor was an inconvenience in putting down the tubing and making the necessary preparations for pumping. I have before spoken of this well, its difficulty of access, etc., and will endeavor not to bore your readers with a "vain repetition of words."

The Ross Well No. 1, commenced on last Thursday morning, throwing a splendid stream of oil. I regretted that my engagements for the day did not permit a visit to it, but disinterested gentlemen, in whom I have the most unbounded confidence, assured me it was doing far better than it had ever done before.

Wylie No. 2, to the great surprise of everybody, (stockholders not excepted), on the same day commenced throwing a fine stream of oil, and the indications all point to a regular and profitable continuance. This well, from its extensive and frequent cases, has been regarded as one of the worst on the Creek, but their latest action has very materially changed public opinion, not only in regard to that particular well, but Dunkard Creek generally.

The "Waterpower," at the bridge, (Maple Farm,) has also a very promising show of oil. If properly managed this would be among the best wells on the creek. The well or wells, with the double derrick, of which I have spoken several times, is progressing rapidly and finely, under the direction of L. K. Hall, Esq., of Greensboro'—the gate to the Dunkard Oil Region. My "Model Well," the "Briggs," has had a good strike, and on Friday last, a very fine tank, capacity 124 barrels, was put up by Messrs. Laycock & Mercer, of Greensboro', who have established for themselves the reputation of being the best tank builders in this region of the country. One of their tanks I have carefully examined, and can assure your readers that nothing better can be found on the creek.

In speaking of the Ross and Bailey Farms, I perhaps did not here to fore do justice to them. I have made mention of both farms several times, but cannot remember whether I have given the COMMERCIAL a full account of two of the best farms in the Dunkard oil region. The Bailey Farm is considered one of the finest sites on Dunkard creek. The finest site is perhaps owned by your fellow-townsman J. C. Bingham, of the firm of Bingham & Free. Mr. Bingham is also largely interested on Whitely creek, which is here regarded as second only to Dunkard. Of that I will judge in a day or two, as I propose visiting Whitely in a few days, when I shall do myself the pleasure to furnish your readers a truthful account of that much talked of but little known region.

I cannot here forget the good strike on the farm of D. H. Paul, near Davistown, a region I am not at all familiar with, and of which we have had discouraging accounts up to this time. I am gratified that the upper regions are coming out. I could not learn the name of either well or company, though my informant was a disinterested party and a man of good standing in the community. Had my time allowed of a visit, and vehicles or horses been more plentiful, I would certainly have paid that region a visit. ZINGARO,

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Greene Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1865.

In my last note, Dunkard and vicinity was spoken of as promising something in the future. As proof of this, let me name one or two wells which are producing oil at this time rather encouragingly. The Ross well, No. 3, owned I presume by Pittsburghers and New Yorkers, at one hundred and sixty-three feet had a good strike, and has, at the present writing, pumped over one hundred barrels of oil, and is still producing oil, from sixteen to thirty barrels daily. The Enterprise well, close by the one above named, yesterday pumped out twenty-one barrels in twelve hours. So Dunkard is not dead yet. More money, deeper holes, larger ones, and better engines, with good luck, will produce plenty of oil on Dunkard.

Respectfully, ***

Miscellaneous Items.

A dispatch from Burkesville, Ky., October 3d, states that the Cocus well in seventeen hours had flowed six hundred barrels of pure oil.

A party engaged in boring in Juniata county, have "struck oil," at a depth of 318 feet, in territory lying some twenty-four miles southwest of Mifflintown, Pa.

The amount of cash investment in the business of boring for rock oil, actually paid out by the citizens of Baltimore for the purchase of land and machinery with which to develop the same is about *one million of dollars*, in round numbers—represented by a nominal capital of about *five millions of dollars*. Most of the lands are in Venango coutny, Pa., but a portion is in Western Virginia. None of the companies have yet struck oil in paying quantities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it full equal to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the scalding. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DYER, BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agts. oct29-ly

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the popular artiste, Miss ANNETTE INGE, and the young tragedian, J. H. TAYLOR, who have been expressly secured to give a most powerful cast to the great moral drama of the day, the

OCTOROON.
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OCTOROON.

THIS EVENING, will be performed the wonderful sensation play in five acts written by the great dramatist, Dion Boucicault, entitled the

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With a caste unprecedented.

In rehearsal, JEANNIE DEANS.

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Nanamatta, (the West of Wish-Ton-Wish)
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ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
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Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00

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WORKING FUND.....25,000
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METAL HYDROMETERS,
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All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
JOHN R. CROWDY, President.
se6-3m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 *FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,*
my18

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZ

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	8.30 a m	Mail	1.30 a m
Mail Accommodn	8.50 a m	Fast Line	2.00 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	3.30 p m	Phila. & Erie Mail	12.30 p m
Phila. Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.30 p m
Fast Line	9.30 p m	Phila. Express	2.40 p m
Johnstown Accn	7.30 p m	Johnstown Accn	10.05 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m	1st Wall Station	8.30 a m
2d " "	11.00 a m	2d " "	2.00 p m
3d " "	4.35 p m	3d " "	7.30 p m
4th " "	6.05 p m	4th " "	9.00 p m
Penn Accommodn	11.30 a m	Penn Accommodn	7.30 a m

The church train leaves Wall's station every day at 8.00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	2.10 p m
Express	7.00 p m	Express	8.30 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	6.30 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	7.30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9.30 a. m., 1.30 p. m., and 6.00 p. m. Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 3.30 p. m.; Economy, 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	9.00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 8.50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st McK'esport	11.00 a m	1st McK'esport	6.30 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	2.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.15 p m	2d "	5.40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.40 a. m.
Express	4.25 p. m.	Mail	6.25 p. m.
Accommodation	2.00 p. m.	Accommodation	8.00 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.		Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.		Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.		Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.		Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.		Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.		Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Mono-gahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily 3 P. M. James Rees.

COUNTY FAIR.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—AT—

IRON CITY PARK,

October 18, 19 and 20, 1865,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The Board of Managers announce to the public that they have leased for a term of years the COMMODIOUS and NATURALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS known as the

Iron City Park!

Situated at Lawrenceville, near the city line.

Large and Well Arranged BUILDINGS

Have been erected for the display of

MECHANIC ARTS, IMPLEMENTS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES;	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Have been made to insure

Entire Satisfaction

To exhibitors and spectators.

LARGE PREMIUMS ARE OFFERED,

And the display in all departments promises to be

EXTENSIVE AND IMPOSING.

HORSES.

The managers have provided a suitable

Course for the Display of Horses,

And, in addition to the tests specified in the Premium Lists, the track will be open each day for EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, under the direction of the Committee.

THE GROUNDS ARE

Supplied with Pure Water.

Hay and Straw

FURNISHED GRATIS.

GRAIN AT COST.

☞ Iron City Park can be reached by the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Also, accommodation trains will be run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ Premium Lists can be procured at the rooms of the Society, No. 68 Fifth street, or by application to either of the undersigned.

☞ Articles and animals must be entered on the Secretary's books before TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, and (except horses) brought within the inclosure as early as TUESDAY NOON.

☞ A Brass Band will be in attendance.

☞ Ample arrangements for meals.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission	25 cents.
Children, each	15 cents.
Two-horse Vehicles	25 cents.
Single-horse Vehicles	20 cents.
Single Horse	10 cents.

Occupants of vehicles will pay, in addition the regular prices of admission.

Judges' Reports will be read from the President's tent on FRIDAY, October 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cash Premiums Will be Paid

BY THE TREASURER.

For further information, address
Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Superintendent, or
Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society; or
S. SCHOYER, Secretary to the Board. se30-d&wtd

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN **Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.**

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, No. 120 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oc4 6m

NOTICE.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given that the notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania will be paid in full upon presentation and proof at the office of the assignees, No. 407 Library street, in the city of Philadelphia. Parties holding Notes of the said Bank, not yet presented, are notified that unless the same are presented and proved at the Assignees' office on or before the first day of October, 1865, they will be debarred from all claim thereon.

W. C. PATTERSON,
WM. LYTTLETON SAVAGE,
J. D. TAYLOR.
Assignees, No. 407 Library street,
se18-lta6w PHILADELPHIA.

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE EXTENSION,

Between High and Tunnel streets.

The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for

All Kinds of Spices,

Whole and ground, loose and packed, at lowest prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

COFFEE, RYE, BARLEY, &c.,

ROASTED TO ORDER.

Also, superior roasted coffee constantly on hand. Bolted Corn Meal, from selected corn, for family use, fresh every day.

C. BRAUN & CO.,
Pennsylvania Avenue Extension, (new track of Oakland Passenger Railroad.) se12-1mood

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
jy21 6m 221 and 223 Liberty street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106	.....
United States 5-20's, old ex-coupons	102 75	.....
United States 7.30's	99 60	99 80
United States Certificates	98 60	.....
United States Certificates	98 10	.....
Gold	1 41	.....
Allegheny County 6's	92 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	99 75	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	80 75	.....
Connellsville 6's	.....	97 75
Boatmen's Insurance	.....	60 00
Citizens' Insurance	51 00	.....
Eureka Insurance	.....	2 00
Pennsylvania Insurance	51 00	.....
Western Insurance	41 00	.....
St. Clair Street Bridge	41 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	92 00	.....
Connellsville	9 25	.....
Connellsville interest	9 75	.....
Exchange Bank	.....	85 00
Fourth National	.....	130 00
Iron City	.....	90 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	55 75	.....
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 75	.....
People's National Bank	104 25	104 50
Tradesmen's National	.....	128 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co	45 00	.....
United States Telegraph Co	.....	65 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	6 00
Columbia Oil	.....	9 00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95 00
Edgewood	.....	60
Merchants	.....	50
Murray	.....	50
Ohio Valley	.....	75
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	23
Richey	48	1 15
Rose	23	62
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	35
Phœnix Oil	.....	1 10

REPORTED SALE.

50 shares Columbia Oil $33 00

Gold at 11 o'clock, 146.

SATURDAY, October 7—P. M.

We alluded to the want of system in the reports of our banks, and the consequent impossibility of making a satisfactory tabular abstract. We have seen an abstract made by a bank officer simultaneously with our own in which, whilst agreeing in the aggregate, there was a wide difference in the relative amounts under the headings of "coin, legal tenders, bank notes," &c. Whilst it is not at present of much importance, yet it may in future be well to know the amount on hand of each, and it would be still better if the coin were reported separately. The object of publishing statements is to inform the public of the *condition* of the banks, and also to afford some idea of the current of coin, legal tenders, and bank notes. The former requisite is complied with perhaps well enough by the *circulus* under "cash," but it would be much more satisfactory to have the information of the amount of coin, legal tenders, National and State bank notes separately.

We would remark, in regard to the statement in the *Chronicle*, that the Deposits had decreased only $61,710 during the last quarter, our abstract makes the decrease $1,198,676. This includes "Amount due banks" in the Deposits, and the abstract published from the July statements (see COMMERCIAL of July 8th) did the same. The aggregate amount of Deposits then was $13,900,280, and the amount now is $12,713,745, showing a decrease of $1,186,896.

Many of the banks in their statements report together the United States Securities and Bills Discounted, which renders it impossible to ascertain the amount of each, and by comparison tell which has increased or decreased. The amount of bills discounted always forms an interesting item in these reports, and ought to be given separately.

We hope, when the "Clearing House" is fairly under way, that some uniform and intelligent plan, and weekly publications, will be adopted.

In our local stock market there is some slight movement, but at very low rates, and many of the transactions are on private terms. We hear of sales of Ross at 23 cents, and Ritchie at 50c. The prospects of a dividend from this latter company are more remote than some people expect, and will hardly occur under present management. The company has good property, and with strict economy and better management, will eventually pay liberal dividends.

The receipts of Railroad Companies, so far from falling off since the war ended, continue to show a regular increase, and the fall trade throughout the country is very active and profitable. There is also a growing interest in railroad stocks at the Stock Boards of New York, and elsewhere. In reference to the monthly earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland roads, the following figures will be of interest. They are compiled from reports of the latest dates, and compared with those of the same months in 1863 and 1864:

	Pittsburgh, Ft. W., & Chicago		
	1863.	1864.	1865
January	$457,500	$720,670	$694,290
February	396,598	457,227	696,736
March	461,985	611,297	885,511
April	402,987	588,000	738,107
May	427,094	526,751	801,259
June	396,845	592,911	740,011
July	350,750	610,000	612,172
August	407,077	625,547	714,019
	Cleveland & Pittsburgh.		
	1863.	1864.	1865
January	$121,698	$159,444	$
February	115,384	159,759	183,048
March	146,241	214,857	.....
April	119,352	173,919	.....
May	151,662	203,514	215,566
June	160,959	.....	.....
July	162,059	214,503	229,045
August	182,085	264,057	243,417

—The officers of the Bank of Concord, Mass., which was recently robbed, offer to settle with the stockholders by paying them seventy-five cents on a dollar.

—The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods into New York have been to the value of $2,279,906, against $35,179 the same week last year.

—The value of the crude and refined petroleum received in Philadelphia, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, in September, exceeded in value two and a half millions of dollars!

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1865.

BUSINESS—The week just closed was one that could not be noted for much activity. Buyers and sellers of certain articles have come pretty much to a stand still, not being able to come to terms, hence the sales, generally speaking, were limited. The market contains a moderate supply of the leading articles. Another large drawback to trade was the low stage of water in both rivers, which prevented trade through that channel. The weather yesterday was changeable, with occasional showers during the day. The receipts of produce were not very extensive. This fact tended to strengthen the views of holders, who are never slow to take hold of any movement that tends to their advantage. Flour, after being steady for some time, took a turn upwards, which was brought about mainly by the supplies being diminished, but principally by an increasing demand for export. On Saturday the advance ranged from 25@30c per barrel. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Grain—The market was unsettled, and prices were irregular. The movement in flour will stimulate wheat and bring about an advance. Provisions—As the market is not large, whilst certain descriptions were neglected. Bacon—We thought some time since that this article had reached the highest figure. Such was not the fact, another advance has been established. There is, however, no stocks to operate with. Groceries—Stimulated by the movements in the East, another advance has been established in most descriptions. The stock in the market is not very extensive. The sales comprise lots to meet the wants of the city trade. Butter continues to rule high, and will continue so as long as the demand exceeds the supply. Cheese not very plenty, but very firm, with plenty of purchasers. Eggs continue very light. Eggs scarce without any change in price. Potatoes were in fair demand, but prices unchanged. Stocks sufficient for present purposes. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HIDES—The market was steady, with a good demand for the various descriptions. Among the sales were Fresh Butchered at 7@8 ₰ lb; Green Salted, 9½@11c; Slunk Skins, green, 50c@90; Lambs, 80@90. Dry Flint—Prices too unsettled to quote correctly.

LEATHER—Was in good demand, with a fair amount of transactions at the following prices: Sole, 40@42c; Oak do., 37½@42 ₰ lb; Country Calf, $1 20@1 80 each; French do., $3@3 00.

FLOUR—We continue to notice a firm market, with an increase in the demand and an advance in prices. Buyers were more numerous and disposed to take hold with firmness. The demand for export has increased. This fact excited the market and established an advance and placed the advantage on the side of holders. Among the sales we note Extra Family—50 bbls Winter Wheat at $10 50; 60 bbls do, low grade, at $9 75; 100 bbls do, at $9 50; 150 bbls do, $10 00; 100 bbls depot, $9 75; 100 bbls depot, $10 50. Sales from Spring Wheat: 100 bbls at $9 25@9 50; 50 do do, $9 00; 150 bbls do, $9 62½. The market closed in favor of holders, who seem to have things their own way.

RYE FLOUR—Prices advanced. Sales 10 bbls at $7.

CORNMEAL—The demand was active and sales regular. Among the operations were 30 boxes Goshen at 2½; 10 boxes do do 2½c; 60 boxes Hamburg at 1¾; 30 do, Western Reserve, at 1¾c; factory, 2½@2¾c.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair demand for local purposes. Sales of 18 packages at 30@35c. Inferior lots sold lower. Prices appear to have reached the top.

LARD OIL—Have undergone no change. Sales 17 bbls in lots at 26c per doz.

CRANBERRIES—The demand is improving. Sales of 7 barrels at $4 50@5 per bbl; 4 do per barrel.

POTATOES—The demand was steady. We note a fair amount of transactions. Sales of 100 bbls Jersey sweet at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Was steady with a fair inquiry, and sales of 50 bbls No. 1 at $2 25@2 30.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair demand for all the various descriptions. The receipts were restricted, which fact improved the demand. Wheat was held at an advance, the improvement in flour being the principal cause. Sales of 1 car load white at $2 ₰ 2 c., the terms were not made public; 2 cars do, Fancy White, $2 20@2 25. Oats were in better request. Sales of 600 bush at the depot at 80c; 2 cars do, 80c. Corn, and prices nominal. Nothing doing to establish prices. Barley is beginning to attract more attention, with sales to brewers at $1 25@1 30 ₰ bushel. Rye—Nothing doing.

ASHES—Remains steady, with a good local demand. The principal operations being in Pearls, with sales 4 tons at 9c ₰ lb.

LIME—Prices have further advanced, with sales 200 bbls Galena at 125c ₰ bbl.

LIME—Market steady but unchanged. Sales 75 bbls White at $2 25 ₰ bbl.

WHITE FISH—We note sales 15 half bbls at $10.

HAY—Prices declining. Sales Saturday. The offerings were small, with sales 13 loads at the scales at $18@20 ₰ ton.

BACON—Firmness was the order of the day. A further advance was established, with the following transactions: Hams, sugar cured, 18c; canvassed, 17c; and 7,000 lbs ribbed sides at 22c. Pretty steep figures these.

LARD—Steady, with further sales at 20@20½c.

HOGS—Sales of corn fed were made at 5c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—Prices have further advanced in the East. This has unsettled our market. The sales on Saturday were restricted to small lots, to meet the wants of the home market. We omit prices, figures being so unsettled.

SUGARS—Market not very active; good descriptions of Muscovado of Havana sell readily at $2 90@3. Timothy, $1 25@1 50. Hungarian, $1 50. Sales of small lots at $1 50@1 60.

WHISKY—The market was steady, but not very active; sales in bbls rectified at $2 25@2 30.

HOMINY—Selling moderately doing; prices have declined in Chicago.

ONIONS—We note further sales at $3@3 25 ₰ bbl.

Trade in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7—Nearly all eastern goods are still advancing. Large transactions are taking place, partly on speculation in eastern Whisky, candles, mackerel, soap, &c., are held at higher prices. Coal oil sells at $1 70 ₰ gallon. Whisky at $1 75@1 90 ₰ gallon. The market is entirely bare of eastern products in first hands. Wheat has advanced to 2c ₰ lb. Flour $6 75 ₰ bbl. Money plenty, and seeking investment in merchandize. Loans are effected as low as 10 ₰ cent ₰ annum. Mining stocks are flat.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1865.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined oils by the Allegheny river, Monongahela river, and Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past week, also from the opening of navigation:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, October 2	2,197	.....	2,197
Tuesday, October 3	5,698	233	5,931
Wednesday, October 4	.....	152	152
Thursday, October 5	1,179	1,593	2,772
Friday, October 6	1,361	1,800	3,159
Saturday, October 7	2,009	1,592	3,602
Total	12,449	5,372	21,821
Since opening navigation	672,317	192,252	864,569

The above table furnishes the reader with the entire oil receipts, crude and refined, by river and rail, from the opening of navigation to date; also for the past week. The receipts were as follows: by river, past week, 16,340 barrels; by rail, past week, 5,652. Total for the week, 21,992. Hence the entire receipts by river from the opening of navigation to October 7, were 326,257 barrels. The total by rail, since then, 165,941 barrels; being a grand total by river and rail of 853,201 barrels. It will be thus perceived that the oil trade still moves on and that the oil products of Western Pennsylvania are on the increase yet. While the product from mother earth in this direction is steadily increasing, prices are going up in the same proportion. Several new wells have been struck during the week. Still the supply falls far below the demand, and if there were fifty thousand barrel's on the market, purchasers could be found for the entire lot. The week's advance was the largest that has ever been established during the same period. Orders are arriving from all parts of the inhabitable world. The supply of crude on the market is very light; outside of a few thousand barrels of "tank" oil, no round lots are to be found. Prices at the wells and at the mouth of the creek have advanced very materially; for instance, $10 per barrel for crude at the wells are certainly pretty tall figures, yet they have been freely paid in a number of instances. The Allegheny river is too low for navigable purposes; freighting has to be carried on in the old way, which enhances the value of the article. The prospect for cheap oil is not very flattering, so long as the present prices are maintained at the wells. The demand for export continues active. Those having oil to dispose of have no difficulty in procuring customers, either for large or small parcels.

CRUDE OIL—We continue to notice a firm and excited market, with plenty of buyers. The receipts since our last reach 2,145 barrels, whilst the sales were far in excess of that amount. A portion, however, was tank oil, whilst other sales were made for future delivery. The market closed firm at 31c, without packages. We note the following operations: 1,000 bbls at 55c, packages included; sales 310 bbls at 30c, without packages; 600 bbls at 31c, without packages; sales 750 bbls tank oil at 31c; 500 bbls at 30c, and 321 bbls at 31c. This would be equal to 36c, packages included. The market closed with the advantage altogether on the side of holders.

REFINED OILS—Market very firm, with a good demand. Refiners refuse to make contracts for round lots until the market for crude becomes regulated. Some dealers are not offering their stocks. The only sales reported were free oil, 10c bbls light straw at 55c; sales 500 bbls bonded Philadelphia, deliverable from the 1st to the 15th of November, at 64c. No sales were reported on the spot: holders were asking 66c.

TAR—The market was firm, but not very active; small sales were reported at $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl.

BENZOLE—There was more inquiry; we have no change to note in prices.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Incesco Oil Company, 283 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 274 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

John Gracie, 176 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Penn'a Line, Brobier & Co., 37 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Myers & Co., 37 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Pa Wells Company, 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. E. Bell, 100 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 50 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 102 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Owston, Wray & Co., 50 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 128 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 224 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 225 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 385 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 60 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Mawhinney & Bro	400	R. D. Cochran	40
J. T. Stockdale	626	R. Lafferty	30
J. Heinz	37	Gallagher	30
J. F. Strickler	80	J. Beiny	399
M. O'Neal	181		
Total			2,148

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

October 7.—Petroleum—The activity recorded for weeks past still continues, and the market has been excited and active. Sales 2,000 ₰ gallon higher than at the close of our last issue. Sales of Crude at four lots; 10,000 bbls Refined in bond at 60@60c, closing at 56c, all which outside parties; 10,000 gallons Benzine for future delivery; free at seaside; 500 bbls Rendlum at 57@57 50, and Naptha at 28@29c, in bond, and 45@47c free in store.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	3,549
Refined, barrels	3,290

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The Provision market is thus reported by G. W. Philipp, Jr., in his circular of the 7th instant:

The Provision market during the week past, has been fearfully shaken in the West, and the decline in prices in the East for all articles has stirred up the Eastern here, and made business quite dull to date. The Southern trade has been large, in a small way, that is, jobbers are buying small lots for the South, but are taking a considerable quantity of the aggregate, and those orders may be attributed much of the advance realized. Quotations of Provisions generally must be regarded as nominal, owing to the many conflicting causes an advance which it is impossible to keep pace with.

Hogs have attracted considerable attention, and are now held higher than quoted in my last. Live gross, 4c lb. net, 5; asked for early deliveries, but 4½@4¾c shade less. The sales during the week past have been light, our best and strongest packers preferring to wait till the season for packing has fairly opened, when the large corn crop and the high prices for the animal will bring them out of hand liberally. Of course, a few may be equal to last season. A sale of 200 hogs, made to-day at 4¾, net, for delivery during the first ten days in November. Mess Pork has been in good demand all the week for lake points, and has advanced a full $1 50 ₰ bbl, closing to day at $36, firm. Prime mess is held at $31. Mess Beef is dull, and the entire country pork is offering, and but little is to be had. The total stock of pork, cut and uncut, will run over one hundred thousand hogs' worth. Bacon, in short ribs, are almost unwanted, and prices generally held at 29@c with no lots of over 10 to 30 lots to be had. Sugar cured Hams, 18@19c. Shoulders, 14@15c. Lard, greases in light supply at 15c to 16c, for the range of grades. Bulk meats are in active demand at 18c for shoulders, and 18½@19c for sides, but are generally held at 18½@20c, loose. Smoked meats are also in good demand at 19½@20c for shoulders; sides, 21½@21 2c; clear sides, 20c—all packed.

Philadelphia Wool Trade.

October 7—There is a very firm feeling in the market, and the sales from first hands fully warrant it. The inquiry has been chiefly for medium and fine wools, part for the supply of the Government, and prices in the West still keep relatively higher than in the seaboard markets; and in the fine wool districts the wools offered grows daily less so until now the highest rates that a very small portion of those wools have yet found their way to market; but as the season advances the disposition to sell will probably be more developed, and should an advance take place here, we should have the usual difference between Western and Eastern prices, so that wool could then be used to advantage and profit. The sales comprise:

200,000 lbs fine at	70@75c
120,000 lbs medium	70@75c
60,000 lbs tub	71@75c
60,000 lbs unwashed	50@55c
25,000 lbs ¾ blood	73c
18,000 lbs ¾ and ¼ blood	70c
8,000 lbs ¼ blood	60c
15,000 lbs ½ blood Indiana	65c
5,000 lbs pulled	65@70c
25,000 lbs Iowa unwashed	45c
2,000 lbs Indiana unwashed	45c
5,000 lbs Kentucky unwashed	45c
4,000 lbs coarse and medium West Virginia	60@65c
5,000 lbs Merino pulled	55c
10,000 lbs fine fleece, light, rare scarce without any change in price. Potatoes were in fair demand, but prices unchanged. Stocks sufficient for present purposes. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:	
1,000 lbs unwashed Kentucky black	37½c
1,000 lbs unwashed	private terms
1,250 Sheep pelts, at an average of	$1 00

The Wool Trade.

There is no improvement to report in the price of wool, and the quotations in the eastern markets are precisely the same that they were last week. Manufacturers are picking up all that they can find in Boston and New York, without making any fuss about it, while the papers are busy talking about the great drouth that has dried up the streams and stopped the mills. The sales in New York during the week reached about half a million pounds, at prices ranging from 55c for common Michigan, to 75c for the best Ohio. In Boston, sales amounting to a million and a half are reported, including 10,000 lbs medium Ohio at 65c; 20,000 lbs Ohio at 74c, and a large lot of Choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, nearly a million pounds, ranging from 70c to 80c. In Philadelphia medium Ohio is quoted at 70c, while fine Ohio and Pennsylvania reached as high as 80c.

We have but few reportable sales in this State. An occasional lot is changing hands at figures in the neighborhood of 70c.—*John Farmer's.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro, 320 bushels No. 2 wheat; J. S. Liggett & Co, 550 bushels wheat; J. Rhodes & Co, 4 sks barley; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 27 tons metal, M. Tool, 100 bbls potatoes; T. M. Hoy, 15 bbls coffee, 20 do ore, 12 do starch; J. H. Wright, 1 box glass; Lee, Cully & Co, 4 pkgs sundries; Logan & Gregg, 5 cases handles; S. Cooper, 30 box cheese; E. McGraw & Co, 20 half and 2 whole bbls tobacco; J. B. Canfield, 1 bbl fish; C. C. Baisely, 1 case tobacco; Iseks timothy seed; Wm Hesslange, 6 pkgs frames; Beymer & Bro, 1 bx mdse; Hartzell, Bigham & Hartzell, 1 pkg mdse; Ihm & Hayden, 9 boxes hardware; McWhinney & Hare, 3 do; R. Robinson, 2 do; Jobs, Dickson & Bros, 14 casks pearl ash; Wm. Wilson, 100 bbls flour; Schumacker & Lamb, 100 do, 12 bbls apples, 25 box cheese; J. M. Leech, 5 bbls tobacco; J. D. Evans, 10 bbls tobacco; Z. Moore, 10 bxs mdse; King & Pennock, 4o bales cotton; J. E. Palmer, 21 bbls oil; Adams, McKee & Co, 14 bbls knobs; Wm F. Beck & Co, 29 bxs cheese; Sandilands, Jamieson & Co, 2 pkgs and 2 pails butter; John Beach, 37 bbls apples, 11 do potatoes.

Per Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J. B. Canfield, 11 sks pearls, 134 pigs lead; Adamson & Bell, 12 sks barley; E. H. Noyes & Co, 16 bbls lime; Dr. Dye, 3 doz brooms; J. Painter & Co, 50 doz brooms; Watt & Wilson, 70 bbls flour; J. Rhodes & Co, 45 sks barley, 31 bales hops; J. Gay, 200 bbls flour; Lang, Burk & Co, 100 do; S. H. Flood, 100 do; S. Fahnestock, Sons & Co, 250 pigs lead; J. Painter, 1 carriage, 1 carriage iron; Z. Wahrfigal, 25 sks barley; Macklin & M'Cabe, 1 car stone; J. M. Beck, 4 rolls apples; McCullough, Smith & Co, 22 sks rags; J. Gilwee, 44 bgs cheese; Painter & Co, 21 car hams; H. Ben, 5 bbls apples; Head & Mackey, 12 kegs butter, 3 dairy wash, 18 sks kegs barley; J. S. Liggett & Co, 100 sks wheat; Graham & Stone, 1 car stone; Ihm & Hayden, 14 hhds tobacco; Cupp & Shepard, 212 sks feed.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Moreland & Mitchell, 19 sks oats; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 4 casks brick; McClintock, Rogers & Co, 1 car sheet iron; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car nails; Wm P. Beck & Co, 8 bbls salt; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Wm Bingham & Sons, 2 sks mdse and seed; J. & W. Fairly, 147 do oats; D. Kirkpatrick, 9 rolls leather; Graham & Thompson, 1 car iron; Sam'l Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1 car household goods; Jenney & Andrews, 9 sks flax seed; H. H. Collins, 50 pcs stone pipe; C. McLean, 1 car stone; John Klingsmith, 21 sks oats.

Per Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

White, Orr & Co, 1 bbl vinegar; Watt & Wilson, 10 bbls seed; C. P. Markle & Co, 2 sks so ds; W. W. Wallace, 70 bbls cement; Heck & Wickersham, 1 car lime; Wickersham, 1 car metal; W. T. McClurg, 12 tons iron axles; R. Robinson, 6 bbls, 1 bx crackers; W. W. Bradshaw, 18 stoves; Moorhead & Co, 100 do; Harbaugh, W. F. Armstrong, 15 bdls iron; Marshall, Fulton & Ballman, 14 coils rope, 3 reels yarn, 50 bales oakum; Anschutz, 1 parlor stove.

Coal Receipts per Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Mellon & Bro, 1,750 bush coal; E. Stiffers, 100 do; Lloyd & Black, 1250 do; Laughlin & Co, 500 do; J. A. Carnahan, 1,000 do; Dalzell, 1,375 do; Wm Moore & Co, 275 do; N. J. Bigley & Co, 275 do; Moorhead & Co, 100 do; C. H. Armstrong, 200 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2,000 bush coke.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, October 7.—Flour, double extra, $4; extra, $7 00@7 25; superfine, $6 00@6 25. Wheat, fall, $1 40@1 50; spring, $1 10@1 15. Barley, 60@70c. Peas, 60@65c. Oats, 28@29c.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 7.

MONEY.

Money market active, but irregular to-day, and quite firm at @@7 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous securities. The supply was ample at these rates and there is no stringency, but there is much leniency. The National Banks are adding three millions per week to the currency and otherwise stimulating the inflation now going on in nearly all directions. There is full demand for discounts and the rates are 7 @@12 per cent. for commercial paper.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods trade was generally dull early in the week, but towards the close there was a little more doing, with a slightly improved feeling in regard to prices. Standard drillings have advanced from ½ to 1 cent ₰ yard, and other goods are held firmly, but prices are nominally unchanged. Woolens are quiet and steady. The supply of domestic fabrics is not excessive, and there is no pressure to sell in any direction.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

Are lower and the demand has fallen off very materially. The following are the buying rates: December notes, 102; October notes, 103; August, 104; July, 104½; and June, 105. Sterling exchange dull and nominal at 109½@109¾, for bankers bills.

GOLD

Quiet and firm at 146¾@146¾. The receipts for customs during the week were three millions five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The payments of gold interest on account of five-twenties, at the subTreasury during the week, were one million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The imports at this port for the week were $1,228,947, while the exports were $2,500,000 in produce and $157,000 in specie.

COTTON.

The movement in cotton during the past week has been very active and prices have advanced 6 and 8 cents ₰ lb. Sales were heavy, aggregating 50,000 bales, and receipts 34,000.

The *Post* has the following

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKET:

The Flour market was much excited during the week and prices advanced a dollar to a dollar and a quarter ₰ bbl, closing to-day part of the improvement was lost. The market closes firm for the better grades nominal; Extra State, $8 60@8 80; Shipping Ohio, $9 10@9 40; St. Louis Extra, $9 10@9 50.

Wheat—The inquiry has been very active, and with limited arrivals and reduced stock, prices have advanced. There has been a good speculative inquiry for winter and spring. Export demand has ceased, owing to the high prices. To-day, there was a decline in the market, prices falling off 2c ₰ bushel. There have been sales of Chicago spring at $1 70 to $1 80; Milwaukee club, $1 78.

Barley has been in improved demand, but at lower and irregular prices. The large arrivals at Oswego and Chicago have checked the steady feeling of last week. The market to-day closes heavy at $1 20 for State and $1 26 for Canada East.

Oats were in fair demand and prices improved, but at the close the market ruled heavy, at 84@86c for State.

Corn has been fairly active for home consumption, and with light arrivals, prices have advanced. At the close, however, prices were 2@3c lower.

Provisions—The inquiry for pork has been very active, and prices have advanced, owing to light arriv